TOQUES FOR THEATER AND STREET

Cloth Evening Dresses Cost as Much as Any Other.

LATEST THINGS IN JEWELRY

pecial Correspondence of The Evening Star.

PARIS, April 8, 1899. The theaters are excellent criterions of on, and nothing could be more charmthan the gowns which are being shown he Varieties Theater in M. Henri Lavecomedy, "Le Vieux Marcheur." An ing gown divides the honors of the recherche of the new evening gowns and ling with the actresses. Mile, Lender

he lay figure on which this creation of wat modiste appears. It is a robe of e slik, entirely covered with appliques f lace in flower patterns. Panels, beginning at the decolletage, come down each side of the waist, and are finished in deep fancy fringes almost to the bottom of the skirt. On the panels rows of narrow black veivet ribbon are laid in parallel vertical lines, over which are further applied vinelike designs in jet and steel. A bertha of white lace garnished with choux of black tulle ornaments the decolletage. The



sleeves are little more than deep bands of

Later in the play Mile. Lender wears a arming street dress of gray blue cloth namented with embroidered appliques large roses on their stacks, made with a double bolero nd small pieces of velvet, and the front of filled in with a jabot and knot ne de sole and lace. With this stume the pretty actress wears a hat of mauve trimmed with small white

So Deliciously Habited. Mme. Granier, who appears in the sam

ay, is what the Parisians term "deliusly habited" in a street dress of blue trimmed with a large undulating of the cloth and headed by a itched band of slik. The bodice is quite ovel, the cloth being arranged over shoulders in a capuchin cape likeand strapped across the shoulders bands of blue cloth fined with velvet and finished with velvet-covbuttons. A high collar and cravat in small buttons put on very closely down the front of the bodice, unites with the skirt in princess With this is worn a chapeau of pale d at the right side by knots of

but express admiration for htful creations which milliners are their shining show cases n effect not only eminently dainty face than stiff wings or plumes hats I may say that as a class they se one as being large, compared with season's styles, which were far from eled on the Gainesborough plan. ques turn up very high at the the trimming on hats and toques be put on the left side of the head ar entirely. The bonnet pronounced most is an adaptation of the directoire. This bonnet is trimmed a mass of bows, lace and ribbon and s held in its place on the head by strings tied in a large bow under the chin

Black Lace Straw Toques.

The popular toque is of black lace stray mangled with jet and turned up at one side, where it is usually finished with a bunch of roses. While these toques are also to be had in light colors, it is the black ones that are most fetching. The elderly woman to whom black is most becoming has the dvantage here, for these toques are quite tingue trimmed with black wings and sprinkled with silver paillettes instead of ordens designed to crown the domes of ought of the gay Parisian ladles no aly grow luxuriantly as to quantity, but ld be prize winners in the garden of Some of the mest fascinating evening toques are of chiffon, the trimming raised at one side and emphasized by two or three Prince of Wales feathers. A lovely blonde wore such a toque at the perform-ance of "Le Vieux Marcheur," at which I noted the handsome gowns described above. It was fashioned of pure white chiffon and en locks suggesting thoughts of some the agricultural department of Cornell in nymph descending from snow ad altitudes with a bit of the mountain's white mist crown still clinging to her head.

There seems to be a wonderful variety of material available for spring garments. The soft, supple garb of the hour gives ample opportunity to demonstrate the varied usefulness of that long disused fabric, cashmere. It is soft and clinging and if cut well will do justice to a well-built figure, but, alas, shows up with discouraging exectness the shortcomings of an unsymmetry rical one. Most of the spring street gowns are made with a short jacket or bolero, the ht fitting and with no seams at If there should be a single back seam it is strapped and stitched the entire gth of the skirt. House gowns have sejara'e bodice and skirt, but look very

much like the princess gowns because the waistband is so arranged as to be scarcely noticeable. Skirt and waist are built of the same material, if not of the same tint.

most intense devotion to their farms, coming early each morning to water them and watching the growth of their individual "crops" with argue eyes. Already these

Theater and Dinner Gowns. Very lovely dinner and theater dresses are made of white cloth, a very fine quality in ivory white being generally chosen. Cloth evening gowns are also to be seen in the charming new shade that reminds one of the tint in a hydrangea. These evening gowns are fashiored of pale sea green and coral red. Cloths in these dainty and startling shades have taken the place of silk for demi-toilets. They are trimmed with ap-pliques of lace or pailletted gauze, some-times with velvets or brocades, although some of the most beautiful are perfectly plain, depending for their charm on the ele-gance of the cut and the righness of magance of the cut and the richness of ma-

The new colors now most exploited are indigo blue, grayish blue, electric red (very bright) and wood violet, together with a erials and accessories. than rice, requires additions of nitrogenous and fatty elements to make it wholesome. Eaten alone the potato furnishes a onemuch used in hats called parma sided, badly-balanced diet, but combined with meat, eggs or fish—essentially nitrogenous foods—it is a valuable addition to our food supply. Although the scientific principle that one food must supply the de-

Cloth Bresses Are Costly.

The paradox is presented us in the anneuncement that dress bids fair to cost us mere than ever before, and yet cloth has been admitted to the list of fabrics allowable for evening wear. Some of the most

cut out patterns "guipure de drap."

The fashionable cloths are most effective

over a vest of rich crange colored satin,

embroidered in wine color and white, with

band of the embroidary ran up the front of the vest and around over the bust to the velvet appliques of the same shades.

shoulders. From the collar to this band

rows of embroidery and applique were ar-ranged on shirred white chiffon. Across

the shoulders came a graceful handker-chieflike fichu of yellow chiffon, finished along the edge with a platted chiffon

flounce. The tacket fitted the figure tightly

and was rounded off in front over the hips At two or three recent fashionable wed

lings I have had my attention called to th fact that the bridesmaids were inaugurat-ing a new and very pretty idea in the way

of bridal bouquets. They were not bou-quets at all, but baskets made of flowers and then filled with blossoms and trailing

vines. At one very charming wedding the maids were attired in yellow mousseline de

sele over yellow satin, and the baskets

a bed of smilax and asparagus, the smilax trailing over the side almost to the hem of

Buttons Are Back Again.

After seasons in which hooks and eyes

superseded buttons the latter are with us

small double vests so fashionable, and are

of gilt, enamel, crystal and even gold and

quite small, but are of larger size for or-

date in jewelry. They are especially charming for young girls, made of light open

make most effective ornaments, shining amid the gauzy tulles and chiffons of the

brooches made for the wearer with the jewels which ornament them her own birth stones. Two of the most fashionable but-

terfly shapes are long, slender insects, with

ther variety is oblong and wide, the wings

ith rays of silver on the wings and hav-

being much spread out. A very pretty specimen I have seen was of green enamel,

ing the surface studded with small dia-

monds. The idea allows of every woman

esigning her, own pin, selecting her own olors and gems. For its individuality it

Neck Chains Shorter.

Neck chains are still worn, although their

vogue is not what it once was. They are,

when long, worn twice around the neck, or

short and reaching no more than to the

clasps set in gems are very pretty. So are

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

One of the latest ideas embodied in na-

ture study for children-a suggestion, by

the way, that mothers as well as kindergar-

ten teachers may be glad to utilize-are

the "egg-shell farms." The inspiration for

this bucolic venture came primarily from

University, the practical carrying out from

a clever New York teacher whose kingdom

districts, where garden privileges are limit-

ed to a tomato can. In the sunny windows

of the school room shallow boxes holding

a layer of sand were placed, and then the

children were asked to bring emptied egg

shells from their own homes. These shells

were each marked with the little owner's

name, filled with prepared earth, and set

in the tray of sand. Two kidney beans were

next given each child to be planted in his

individual "farm." One bean to each shell

was to be allowed the privilege of growing undisturbed, while the other, in order to subserve the purpose of scientific investi-

gation, was to be uprooted from time to time in order to observe its growth. Never was anything so great a success. The children immediately began to develop the

Pearl chains with heart-shaped

which have links of fine gold string-

antennae jewel tipped and slender of front wings brought well forward.

should be a popular fad.

ing together individual jewels.

The quintessence of the fad is

gold net sprinkled with jewel dust.

the maids' skirts.

dinary use.

were made of daffodils, with a high handle

broadcloth.



dicinal properties of the highest order and is helpful as a digester, but taken on an empty stomach it begins work on the coating of that organ pending the arrival of

ing early each morning to water them and watching the growth of their individual "crops" with argus eyes. Already these children, even the wildest and most incorrigible, are developing new graces of character under the refining influence of the little "care shell forms" which means to them

tle "egg-shell farms," which means to them

The potato, a few years ago exalted to heaven and served three times a day, 365 days a year, then with the swing of the

endulum denounced by food reformers and

faddists as unworthy any place on a civil-ized table, has at last found its sphere in

the economy of scientific nutrition. After repeated experiments the United States De-

partment of Agriculture has issued a bulle tin which agrees exactly with Sir Henry Thompson's estimate of the real value of the American tuber. This shows that the

potato, being essentially a starchy food, but containing much less proteid matter

ficiency of another is not recognized as a

principle by the sturdy Irish peasant, he intuitively complements the tuber with lib-

eral potations of buttermilk or some of the

to health and vigor.

products of his inseparable ally, the pig, thus giving a well-balanced diet, conductive

a love for nature.

other food supply.

The natives of the West Indies use the juice as a remedy in diphtheria, taking it without sugar. From them the British military surgeons adopted the treatment of the supplemental of the ment, and it is now largely used for the dread disease, both in England and Amer-

There are many ways of preparing pineapples for the table. One excellent way is to select a medium-sized pineapple, which has both crown and stem. Remove the stem and throw away, but after twist ing out the crown keep it for future ref-erence. Scoop out the inside, just leaving the shell, cut fine or shred, always using a silver knife or fork, as the acid corrodes steel; mix with it the juice of a large orange, a little sugar and some maraschino cherries or wine, as preferred, and return it to the shell. Chill thoroughly, return the crown and carry to the table on a low glass dish decorated with some of the pineapple skins. Serve from the fruit in tiny glass cups.

The latest substitute for coffee comes from Germany, and is neither more nor less than asparagus seed. The supplies come from the asparagus gardens in Bruns-wick, where waste seed is plentiful. Tons of this material have been gathered during the last few months by poor persons, wh get about \$3.50 for every hundred pounds of it. The growers do not object to this, as only the poorer seed is taken, the seed of the finest plants being used for the propa-gation of the vegetable.

in their various uses. Some of the most satisfactory effects of which I have had re-cent sight were in slightly ribbed henrietta cloth, the dull surfaced pastelle and Vene-To prepare Spanish eggs in the chafing cent sight were in slightly ribbed henrietta cloth, the dull surfaced pastelle and Venetian material which looks like a lightweight broadcloth.

Louis XV Coats. A very effective adaptation of the Louis beaten), a saltspoonful of salt and a quar-XV coat attracted my attention in one of as the eggs are set the mixture is ready the boxes at the opera the other night. The long basque was of emerald colored velvet

A suggestion comes from the Argentine that may be useful in counteracting the nent kitchens or in any room that has a brick or cement floor. A good thick layer of sawdust is sprinkled evenly all over the floor, a carpet laid over this and nailed all around to the edges of the base-

When feeding babies it is quite as nece when recoming basics it is quite as the sary to sterilize the bottles as the milk. Wash in cold water, then in soap and A little rice shaken with the suds in the bottle will be found helpful in cleaning it. Then place the bottle in cold water and bring to the boiling point.

New Tunic Overdress. From the New York Tribune.

A new form of tunic overdress does not start from the walst, but some inches lower down, leaving the skirt plain and tight about the hips. This occurs on a lovely trimmed with asparagus and flowers. In the basket the daffodil blossoms rose from model gown of pink silk, pink mousseline le sole and Venice lace. The lace in the tunic form just described is hung from the plain skirt, and rests on a haif dozen ruffles of mousseline de sole. On the corsage is fitted a bertha of lace that passes about the arms in the form of sleeves, and this also again. They are used profusely on the rests on several ruffies of mousseline de The shoulder straps are of purple and there is a bunch of pansles on the silver. On the vests, of course, they are eft side.

There is a good deal of discussion now a to whether the tunic will continue popular. A good proportion of the new models show them either draped or plain, but it must b admitted that the new plain skirt, with just a suggestion of fullness behind, is ex-ceedingly attractive, and may carry the day. Here are two gowns just finished by day. Here are two gowns just missied by Paquin, both of which have plain skirts. The first is of light gray cloth, the skirt clesing in front under a cluster of fine plaits. There are no plaits behind, but the skirt is cut to fall with some fullness. The bodice is trimmed with bias pieces of cerise that are tucked across the narrow velvet, that are tucked across the narrow width; two of these encircle the armholes and two frames the yoke of white corded satin. The choker is of white encircled by a band of cerise. The blouse opens jacket-fashion from the bust to the waist line, and the sides are trimmed with steel buttons Two bands of cerise cross over the vest.

Hollow Cheeks.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. This beauty grievance can be treated most successfully, but I always advise a nutritious diet, not too much exercise, and a good strengthening tonic, as hollow cheeks are most frequently caused by general lack of nourishment. The principal muscle of the face is called the trumpeter's muscle, and this forms the wall of the cheek. Of course, numerous other muscles enter into its formation, and when these become relaxed and lifeless the glands shrink and the tissues emaciate. Manipulation orces blood through the muscles, and in this way they are strengthened and the tissues rebuilt. After the usual kneading the best movement is a clawing manipula-tion. The thumbs are placed under the eyes and the ends of the fingers on the wer part of the cheeks, then thumb and fingers drawn together. If one treats thumbs being downward. Another move-ment equally excellent is to place the thumbs an inch from the ear lobes and 'paw" the cheeks with the finger tips, from nose toward the ears.

The Lace Shawl Revived. From the New York Herald.

Stored in the cedar chest have you an oldfashioned, square, Chantilly lace shawl, such as your grandmother wore about ...ity years ago, when she was dressed in her Suhday best? If you have, hasten to get it out, take it to your modiste and use it for one of your Sunday best gowns this

This exquisite old style of lace, with its This exquisite old style of lace, with its delicate tracery of vines and flowers, is now the piece de resistance in the modish woman's wardrobe. It may be made over white, and then it is most effective, or it may be used over one of the many fashionable shades of blue, green, violet or rose.



CROWD THE PARKS

Where Washington Babies Are at Their Best.

THEY ARE THERE BY THE SCORE

Children of the Rich Do Not Have All the Fun.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS

Written for The Evening Star.

ASHINGTON, A CITY of parks, is, consequently, a city of babies. There are some babies in other cities, of course, but few cities have Washington's fine park area wherein to properly exhibit bables. In New York, for instance, it would almost seem to the casual visitor that a vast majority of the metropolis' babies are compelled to take

their spring and summer outings on fire escape landings. Only such mothers of New York babies as can afford the services of becapped bonnes send their infantile progeny to New York's one considerable park for daily airings and ozoneings. Practically all of Washington's babies take a turn, or are taken for a turn, through their most contiguous park on most fine days through out the year.

The park babies are particularly in evilence just now. Verily, the capital's parks eem, swarm, huddle with babies at this season. Baby jewels in their settings of merald-that is to say, ordinarily speak ing, babies playing on the grass-are as numerous in the parks now as those typeworn leaves that once strewed the brooks of Vallambrosa.

All Sorts and Conditions.

Rich babies, poor babies, white babies, black babies, ermine-swaddled and canton flannel-bundled babies, yelling babtes and amiable babies, crowing babies and selfish babies, snobbish babies and babies of a wide democratic spirit, trundled babies and babies afoot, French-nursed babies, who can babies afoot, French-nursed babies, who can do their goo-gooing only in the Gallic infantile patols, mother-bred babies, who can and do shout in the purest early English, little weazened babies and huge rollicking babies—oh, the parks of this town make up a veritable phantasmagoria of babies just now, all right. Versifying rhapsodists often revert to "smiling gardens." Our public gardens surely do smile with babies. It takes a community of pretty solid, substantial folks to furnish so bountiful and beautiful a baby show as in offered in all of the parks of Washington the year around, but cially when the tree-verdure begins ake courage; which is not to say that the ree-verdure hasn't been cowardly enough his year, in all conscience.

Centers of Population.

Dupont Circle, Lafayette and Franklin Parks are probably the chief baby centers of the city. The first two are perhaps the especial resorts of the infants of the rich. Rich babies flock to Franklin Park, too, as well as to all of the minor squares and circles up in the northwest region, but Du-pont Circle and Lafayette Park seem to meet with the approval of the largest num-ber of babies who can afford the services ber of babies who can aftord the services of nurse maids. Here should be inserted that old-time, but always pertinent, query, Why is it that the rich, nurse-attended babies always appear to be less happy, less in accord with what the "higher and nobler" clubs call "their environments," than the babies of the poor or the middling comfortable? It is delightful to be able to be abletted decreating following but surely this is fortable? It is designing to be able to shatter decrepit fallacies, but surely this is not one. A large proportion of the Lafayette Park babies actually do look bored. They look to be a whole lot less interested in the general game of life than, for example, the babies of the Smithsonian ground. Stallitty of facial expression is imple, the bables of the Smithsonian grounds. Stolidity of facial expression is really quite a characteristic of the Lafay-ette Park baby, particularly if the baby s under the incessant ministration young woman with her twin badges of cap and apron. It may be that these bables of



the rich revolt at the idea that they are in capable of taking care of themselves, or it may be, again, that they hanker for closer family ties; but, whatever the reason, they loll back in their perambulators or gocarts with much the same lack-luster eye and the air of weariness exhibited by elderly convalescents out for a drive after long pent-up periods. True, a baby of the rich happens along once in a while who is victorious over all outward conditions, including the presence of the nurse, and who demands the immediate sift of the equestrian mands the immediate gift of the equestrian statue of General Jackson in much the statue of General Jackson in much the same spirit of acquisition displayed by the more independent and free-spoken babies of the "masses." There can be no more satis-fying sight than that of a genuine roly-poly baby of the rich engaged in halfpoly baby of the rich engaged in bullying its nurse; it is satisfying because it is so rare. The park-exhibited babies of the rare. The park-exhibited babies of the poor, now, make it a point to perpetually builyrag their mothers, and they seldom or never fail to make their proposition stick, as it were; but the lace-rigged, expensively swaddled infant of the rich seems usually to be too weary to emphasize any demand which pay he stirring his immest spirit. which may be stirring his inmost spirit. Too Much Attention. There being no "sparrow cops," otherwise

park policemen, in Washington, the French bonnes and the Irish, Swedish, German and American nurses who trundle or walk their charges through and around Lafayette Park have ample time and opportunity to attend to the infants, and this is perhaps the actual reason for the tots' appearance of being bored. If there is any plausibility of being bored. If there is any plausimity in the theory of reversion to ancestral types there may be something in the natu-ral antipathy if infants to the superabun-dance of attention which they receive when they happen to be born in affluence. Sage

scientists shock and insult mothers by scientists shock and insult mothers by stating that the up-reaching movements of babies' arms are a survival of the up-reaching instincts of the babies' remote tree-climbing ancestry, and if the ancestors of the babies of the present day were able to climb trees at the tender age of one or thereabouts they probably did not need or receive the care of becapped nurses, whose attention to their charges in Lafayette Park is all the more pronounced, perette Park is all the more pronounced, perhaps, because some of them happen to know that the mothers of the infants may be taking in the whole ceremony of the baby airing from the windows of residences that line the square.

Infantile Ambitions.

The resentment with which the Lafayette Park babies of the rich receive the overplus of attention which they get at the hands of their nurses is exhibited in many ways. The kid that is just about able to toddle, for instance, steals away from its nurse, while the latter engages herself temporarily in conversation with some other nurse about what a mean woman her mistress is, or how scanty the fare at her mis-tress' table is, or what a brute the husband of her mistress is, or what a natural fiend incarnate the infant itself is, or some other subject equally beloved of nurses. The



baby gets perhaps ten feet away before the nurse spots it, and then the baby is pur-sued, its commendable spirit of exploration is crushed and it sets up a howl that starts the very birds in the trees to chattering queer little remarks among themselves. The baby wants to go forth on its own hook and accomplish miracles in the way of stubbing its toe and falling against benches and placing itself at the mercy of voracious dogs, and other things that involve personal responsibility and nerve bordering upon desperation, the hated apparition in a skirt and a purple-ribboned cap chokes off all of this laudable ambition and then the hater of the right calls of tion, and then the baby of the rich tells all hands around in successive hows what it's going to do when it gets big enough to give nurses the final and eventual sack.

They Enjoy Freedom.

Now, in the parks that are frequented by the mother-attended babies of the masses the kids are permitted to undertake and carthe kids are permitted to undertake and carry out these personally conducted tours without arrest unless they get themselves on the very brink of danger, and so the infants learn to approve of themselves and their provess and th their prowess and are happy. Infants have many of the attributes of grown-up folks. The writer knows a newly-rich man of middle age—he worked like a Trojan for a quarter of a century before wealth flowed to him in a stream—who a few months ago fell in with the procession and got himself fell in with the procession and got himself fell in with the procession and got himself a valet—one of the real kind who drops his haitches, salutes, thieves unblushingly and is in general a veritable ace among valets. newly-rich man frankly owns to that he has been miserably unhappy ever since the first day that he got his valet; that his valet has become a Frankenstein to him, haunts him day and night, builto him, haunts him day and night, build-dozes him in the approved reproving spirit of valets over the shirt stude he shall shall not wear, and patronizes him so that he is made to feel like an oaf and a yokel from morning's light until dewy eve Probably a good many men regard their valets from the same point of view; unquestionably the babies of the rich kick over the extra-solicitous guardianship of nurses, and thus they prove the parallel.

The Older Sisters.

It is, indeed, a joyous, bounding, rollicking aggregation of babies that the fair, sunny day of spring or summer fetches forth on the Smithsonian and Agricultural grounds. A good many of the tots are accompanied there by their little hobbledehoy sisters. The instinctive mother-love of any little woman, herself not yet out of dresses above her knees, is really a strange and beautiful thing to study. The motherliness exhibited not alone in hugs and pattings and caressings, but in the very copy of an illuminated maternal expression of counte-nance, with which these little girls care for their toddlers of brothers and sisters is a nice thing to look at. It truly does seem that the infants are much more subservient to the will of their kith than they are to the mandates of nurses.

There was a little girl in one of the sum-

mer houses of the Agricultural grounds the other afternoon who had her twin brothers, actat eleven months, out for an airing in one of these new fore-and-aft go-carts. She certainly did have their cases down pat. She knew how to nip their embryonic whim-pers in the very bud, how to make them switch from mouth-puckerings to the pretty ecstasy of crowing with little more than a pat or a word couched in that strange, tender, almost weird tone language that flows naturally to the lips of the rightly constructed woman or woman child in as suaging the minor griefs of infanthood. The little lass was not much above ten years old, and yet she had a knack of cooing, a mastery of the whole difficult vocabulary of baby language that very sweetly showed how much more instinct has to do with the mental formation of women than teaching and experience.

Two Jolly Pals. Then there was a small boy in the

Smithsonian grounds the other afternoon in charge of his year-and-a-half-old brother. The boy's eyes wandered longingly over to the monument lot, where scrub nines of lads had gathered for ballplaying, but he was faithful to his trust and a little man to the heart of him. His little brother was simply a prodigy of good-natured fat-a giant of an infant who could just about waddle, and who sat down ply from an inability to carry his weight for age. Well, this laughing, chuckling baby was surely all kinds of baby was surely all kinds of a pal for his ten-year-old keeper. They had plenty of fun together. The big brother tried to teach the little chap to box by getting down on his knees in front of him and permitting the tot to poke his tiny fists in his eyes unmercifully, and to pull his hair with all the might of his strong little arms, even to kick him in the region of the shirt-band with an amount of force that appeared altogether unwarrantable, and to do peared attogether unwarrantable, and to do all sorts of in-fighting expressly forbidden in detail by the approved Queensberry rules. The infant roly-poly of a Hercules indicated his intention two or three times of weeping, out of the pure love of nature, perhaps, but his ten-year-old keeper gave him his quietus every time by picking the kid up, giving it a hug, chucking it un-der the chin in an elephantine boyish fashder the chin in an elephantine boyish fash-ion, and running up and down with it.
"I wonder," said a man who, passing, saw the skylarking between the fat baby and his care-taking brother, "I wonder if, in the coming years, when these two little chaps are storm-beaten and grizzled, this rollicking kid of today will know and ap-preciate how much of a mother his older

brother was to him at this stage of the Old Mammy Nurses.

After all the young chits of becapped

and beribboned white nurses have passed in review, enter the old black mammy. Her relationship to her charges is altogether different from that which exists between the fashionable young nurses of the alien tongue and their assiduously-guarded babies of the rich. Down here on the border of the southland no word of praise needs to be sounded for the black mammy. A large proportion of the native population of Washington testify to the virtues of the black mammy of the day of their infancy, and she still abounds in all her wealth of common sense, her firmly-grounded antipathy of new-fangled methods in the handling of children, her entire mastery of the whole art of carrying her charges through the storm of today into the sunshine of tomorrow, without any parmastery of the whole art of carrying her charges through the storm of today into the sunshine of tomorrow, without any particular, exhibition of over-assiduousness, at that. It is a pleasant thing to hear men past early manhood speaking in terms of deep affection of their black mammies, and this is one of the towns where a good deal of such speaking is heard. It is amusing to observe the depth of scorn with which the black mammy of today, airing her charges in the park, regards the care-taking methods of her co-workers in the art of nursing, the daintily-clad white bonnes. The black mammy is particularly susplicious of the bonne who employs any other larguage than English. One of them, in Franklin Park a few afternoons ago with a little girl, listened with perfectly obvious disgust to the stream of rapid French which a shapely bonne was addressing to a pale Little Lord Fauntleroy sort of a boy whose hand she clutched.

"Ab doan' wunduh dat po' lit'l scroonchy boy look lak he sick inside o' him," she muttered when the bonne and the boy passed on. "Et's enough t' mek he po' lit'l haid crack t' hey t' lis'n t' sich scan'lus conjubberin'."

Acting Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING A HOT All or at the discount leating Apparatus, with Mechanical Ventilating Apparatus, with Mechanical Ventilation of the found of the form of proposals, to the Commissioners, D. C., Washington, D. C., April 17, 1890. Sealed proposals steam heating apparatus, with mechanical ventilation and the discount of the correlation of the considered at the form of proposals of the board with each system, for the Loveloy school building. District of Columbia. Blank form of proposals to defend and indorsed on the outside 'Proposal for constructing a botair of Columbia. Blank form of proposals to the stream of rapid French which a shapely bonne was addressing to a pale Little Lord Fauntleroy sort of a boy whose hand she clutched.

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lit'i haid crack t' hev t' lis'n t' sich scan'lus conjubberin'."

STRINGS FOR BONNETS.

They Will Probably Be Popular for Late Spring Wear.

From the Millinery Trade Review. Fashion seems on the way to adopt strings much more generally than was deemed possible at the beginning of the season. During the spring, at least, wide strings of Mechlin tulle, tied in a big bow under the chin, will be extremely fashionable. Whether they will be maintained for the summer it is hardly safe to conjecture, the matter depending chiefly on the caprice of the ladies who lead the mode in secondary questions of this sort.

Tulle strings may be applied to any kind of hat, toque or capote, even those wherein tulle does not enter as a trimming, when they are fastened to the back of the brim in a little pouf. Rather more than two yards are required. Capelines and capotes have the monopoly of ribbon strings in satin, faille or velvet. Wide ribbon strings are exceptional, and velvet is chosen; one-inch width is sufficient. Greek and other fancy nets are sometimes substituted for tulle, being of a less perishable nature, they are often favored for economic motives, but the fragile material is more becoming.

The following are among the best types of hats with strings: To begin with, a Leghorn hat with moderately high blocked crown and brim turned up in front, two plaits in the straw over each temple converting it into capeline form. The three yards of white tulle that serves for strings is draped, turban fashion, round the crown, a large bunch of very pale-hued azaleas is inserted in frontof the crown, and there are some more of the same flowers with still paler leaves underneath the brim. Next we have a bolero, the brim of which is turned back so as nearly to meet the crown. This is in pale gray fancy straw, woven like mohair braid. Pale gray gauze encircles the crown and serves for strings; on the left side it is supplemented by a second torsade of the same, yelled with palest blue, the two being twisted into a knot and car-ried down over the side of the brim, where it shelves more abruptly. Long pointed haif

open wings, one of each of the two tints, are set almost horizontally in the turban. A third model is of the capeline form; the brim stands up almost vertically in front (where it is very wide), and is pressed down into the nape of the neck behind; the crown is high and rather wider at the top. This shape is made of blush rose pink palliasson. Detween each row of which are sewn three narrow braids, running from rose pink to red, almost at right angles to the paillasson foundation. For sole trimming this hat has a Louis XV bow of narrow black velvet in

How to Make Ten Cakes.

Put three-quarters of a pound of dry flour into a basin, and rub one ounce of butter into it. Mix half an ounce of compressed yeast until it is quite smooth, with rather less than half a pint of milk which is just warm; then add one ounce of castor sugar and a well-beaten egg. Make a hollow in the middle of the flour and pour in the milk, etc., gradually, and mix the flour until a very soft dough is formed. Then turn it from the basin on to a floured board and knead it for a few minutes. Butter some round cake tins of medium

size. Divide the dough into two or four

pieces, according to the size of the tins, and place a piece in each tin. Stand the tins on a baking sheet, cover them with a cloth and put the baking sheet on the kitchen fender for about an hour. At the end of this time the cakes will have risen well, and they should be baked at once in a quick oven for about half an hour. When nearly done brush them over quickly with milk, and scatter some powdered sugar over them to give the tops a glazed appearance. The cakes can be served as soon as they are cooked, after being cut through and buttered, or they may be allowed to get old and can then be toasted and buttered. A small quantity of mixed spice or chop ped candled peel added to the dough may ne considered an improvement. In the event no round tins of a sultable size being at hand, the dough may be shaped into the form of buns, which should be placed on a buttered baking tin, allowed to rise and then baked according to the directions given above. If the dough is to be used in this way, rather less milk should be mixed with the yeast; otherwise the dough would be too soft to mold satisfactorily.

Trimming for Black Hats. From the Millinery Trade Review.

Many of the new black hats are trimmed

partly with wide black edging. One in rice straw has two rows of this lace plaited on to the upper side of the brim. It has one of the new high straight crowns, about which is folded a broad band of black velvet fastened by a jet slide; surmounting this, rising still higher than the crown, is a large bunch of globular roses in several shades of pink. Hats of cream lace on a foundation of wired tulle will be very fashionable this season. Their effect is improved by sewing thereon rows of fancy Tuscan braid with an interval of an inch between each braid. A very stylish hat of this sort has for trimming merely a large dull gold buckle securing the foot of a fanshaped aigrette of the lace placed slightly on one side of the high crown. Lace vells are to be preferred to tulle this year, and the new selections include veils of the most expensive kinds of lace, besides admirable imitations of the same. They are often used to drape round the brims of hats-a that will be affected by those who consider the lace over the face unbecoming. Long scarfs in net, with designs in Escurial, are now being converted into dec-orations for hats; one end lies along the brim, and the remainder of the scarf is for worn twisted once round the throat.

From the New York Herald.

Sun bonnets of every description are seen in the shops and exchanges, and there is no doubt that they are to be the rage. The average outdoor girl must possess at least half a dozen of these creations. In the country they are indispensable. Sometimes she fashions them herself, but this is no small task, and requires time and taste and skill. Nothing could be more becoming and pic-

turesque than some of the lovely combinations of muslin, lace and ribbon which are already shown. They are in plain colors, already shown. They are in plain colors, or flowered in bright or pale colors, to suit every taste. Some are soft and drooping, and others are made on stiffened forms. They have strings, or they have not, but the strings, if there, are unlikely ever to be tied. It would seem to indicate that the summer girl intends to pay some regard to her complexion, and not go hatless in the sun, as she did last season.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

War Department, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1839. Scaled proposals, in dupitcute, will be received here until 2 o'clock p.m., April 29, 1839, and then opened, for furnishing photographic supplies as per list furnished upon application. Proposals must be in envelopes indersed 'Proposals for Photographic Supplies,' and addressed M. R. THORP, Calef of Supply Div. ap22,24,25,26,27,28

PROPOSALS—COAL, PROVENDER AND ICE— Senied proposals, in duplicate, addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Depart-ment, Washington, D. C., will be received at that Bureau until 2 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, May 4, 1889, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for the supply of the following articles: Coal, prov-ender and ice, to be delivered at the Naval Ob-servatory, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the specifications, which, with blank form of pro-posals and instructions to bidders, will be supplied upon application to the Bureau, R. B. BRAD-FORD, Chief of Bureau.

pon application to the Bureau, R. B. BARIP-FORD, Chief of Bureau.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., April 4, 1809.—Scaled proposals will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 4, 1809, for furnishing the Treasury building and its dependencies in the city of Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the following described service and supplies: For removing askes, sewing, laying and cleaning carpets, and washing towels; for purchase of waste paper; for supplying stationery, forage, fuel, icc, lumber, files boxes, etc. Proposals for stationery, forage, fuel, ice, lumber, farditure, painters' and plumbers' material, hardware and miscellaneous supplies, will include quantities required by the Const and Geodetic Survey, and those for forage, fuel and ice will include the quantities required by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Blank forms of proposals, with instructions to bidders, can be obtained upon application to the office of the Superintendent, Treasury building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all idds, or any part of a bid, and to waive defects. H. A. TAY-LOR, Assistant Secretary.

FROPOSALS FOR COAL, ICE AND WASHING

FROPOSALS FOR COAL, ICE AND WASHING Towels.—United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1889.—Scaled proposals will be received by the undersigned at this Commission until Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1899, at 2 o'clock p.m., at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing such coal and tree as may be ordered during the fiscal year cading June 30, 1900. Bids are also invited for washing towels. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. Blanks for proposals, with specifications of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, will be furnished on application to the Disbursing Agent. (BD) M. BOWEIRS, Commissioner. PROPOSALS FOR COAL, ICE AND WASHING TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EN-

graving and printing, March 28, 1899.—Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 2 p.m. Tuesday, May 2, 1899, to furnish during the fiscal Thesday, May 2, 1896, to furnish during the fascal year beginning July 1, 1836, distinctive paper for postage stamps. The paper must, in respect to composition, sixing, strength and calcudering, be equal to the paper mow in use, which can be seen at the bureau of exgraving and printing. Binak forms with specifications for proposals will be furnished intending bidders on application to CLAUDE M. JOHNSON, Director of Bureau, app. 22–25.44. np8,20,22,25-4t

PROPOSALS FOR ICE, FUEL, FORAGE AND for Washing Towels-War Department, Washington, D. C., April I, 1830. Scaled proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until TWO O'CLOCK P.M., MAY FOURTH, 1891, and then O'CLOCK P.M., MAY FOURTH, 1886, and then opened, for furnishing Ice, Fuel and Forage, and for Washing Towels for War Department, its Bureaus and offices, in this city, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. Information will be furnished on application. Ice, fuel coal and wood) and forage to be delivered as convenience of department may require. For washing towels, state price per dozen. Proposals must be in envelopes indorsed on outside "Proposals for Ice," "Proposals for Forage," "Proposals for Washing Towels," respectively, and addressed to the first property of the proposals for Forage, "Proposals for Washing Towels," respectively, and addressed and 15 22 29&mv1

ap8,15,22,29&my1 PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCEL-

Department and its Bureaus and Offices, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. Information furnished on application. Proposals must be in envelopes indersed on outside. "Proposals for Stationery." and "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies." respectively, and addressed M. R. THORP. Chief of Supply Div. aps.15,22,29&myl. PROPOSALS.—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUlture. Office of the Expression will be received at the office of the Disbursing Clerk until TWO P.M. THURSDAY, MAY FOURTH, ISB9, for furnishing supplies during the fiscal year ending June P.M., THURSDAY, MAY FOURTH, 1889, for fundshing supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as follows: Statfonery, Laboratory, Lumber and Packing Boxes, Fuel, Painters', Plumbers', Icz, Flower Pots, Cleaning Carpets, Telegraph and Hardware; Flags, Instruments, Maps, Map Frames, Furniture, Waste Paper, Full information furnished on application to the Disbursing Clerk or the Weather Bureau. Bids must be scaled and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions given on schedules. JAMISS WILSON, Secretary.

BEALED PROPONALS WILL DE PROPORTION AS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT
the Department of State until TWELVE O'CLOCK
M. ON THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY, 1859, to
furnish said department with Stationery and Miscellaneous Articles, including Fornge, Flags and
loc for the year ending June 30, 1900, in accordance with the schedule, copies of which, together
with blank proposals and other information, may
be had upon application to the Stationery Roem
of the department, JOHN HAY, Secretary of
State.

188 15, 29, 29, myl.

of the department. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, ETC.—GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., MAY 4, 1899, for furnishing stationery, fuel, ice, hardware, plumbing and electric supplies, humber, etc., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. The cipit to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the stationery, fuel, ice, etc., required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this effice. F. W. PALMER, Public Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL, ETC.—GOVERN.MENT PRINTING OFFICE, OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a.m. MAY 5, 1889, for furnishing material, etc., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. The right to reject any and all bids

office until 10 o'clock a.m. MA1 5, 185, 161 and mishing material, etc., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the material, etc., required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office. F. W. PALMER, Public Printer aps.15,22,29

Printer. aps. 15, 22, 29

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCELlaneous Supplies.—Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. April S, 1899.—Scaled proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 o'clock p.m. May 4, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing Stationery and Miscellaneous Supplies for the Department of Justice, United States courts and judicial officers, also Fuel, Ice and Washing Towels for the Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ending omeers, also Fuel, Ice and Washing Towels for the Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. The right is reserved to reject any end all bids. Blank proposals and other information will be furnished upon application to the chief of division of accounts. JOHN W. GRIGGS, Attorney General.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON April 8, 1899.—Scaled proposals will be received until TWO P.M., MAY FOURTH, 1899, to furnish until TWO P.M. (May Fourthyllon, U. S. Nationa until TWO P.M., MAY FOURTH, 1899, to turnish to the Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, Bureau of International Exchanges, Bureau of Ethnology and National Zoological Park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990, supplies, etc., of the following classes: Chemicals, Weoden Boxes and Unit Drawers, Food for Animals, Fuel and Ice, Paints, Olis, etc.; Hardware, Lumber, Stationery, Textiles, Miscellaneous Supplies; Washing: Sale of Waste Material. Awards will be made only to established manufacturers of piles; Washing; Sale of Waste Enterial. Season will be made only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles. The right is reserved to waive defects and to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids. Blank forms, with specifications for proposals, and further information desired by intending bidders, will be furnished on application at the office of the Assistant Secretary. S. P. LANGLEY, Secretary.

the office of the Assistant Secretary.

IANGLEY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock p.m. Thursday, May 4, 1896, for furnishing the treasury building and its dependencies in the city of Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the following described service and supplies: For removing ashes, sewing, laying and cleaning carpets and washing towels; for purchase of waste paper; for supplying stationery, forage, fuel, ice, lumber, file boxes, etc. Proposals for stationery, forage, fuel, ice, lumber, furniture, painters' and plumbers' material, hardware and miscellaneous supplies will include quantities required by the coast and geodetic survey, and those for forage, fuel and ice will include the quantities required by the coast and geodetic survey, and those for forage, fuel and ice will include the quantities required by the bureau of engraving and printing. Blank forms of proposals, with instructions to bidders can be obtained upon application to the office of the superintendent, treasury building. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of a bid, and to waive defects. H. A. TAYLOR, Assistant Secretary, ap6,22,my1

Friend-"Does your town boast of a foot

ball team?"
Suburbanite—"No; we used to boast of one, but we have to apologize for it now."—
Tit-Bits.

Fancy satin straws are used in large quan- lies in one of the congested tenement house trim the walking hats for every-Enbries in Endless Number.